

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF DEPARTMENT OF

GAME AND FISH



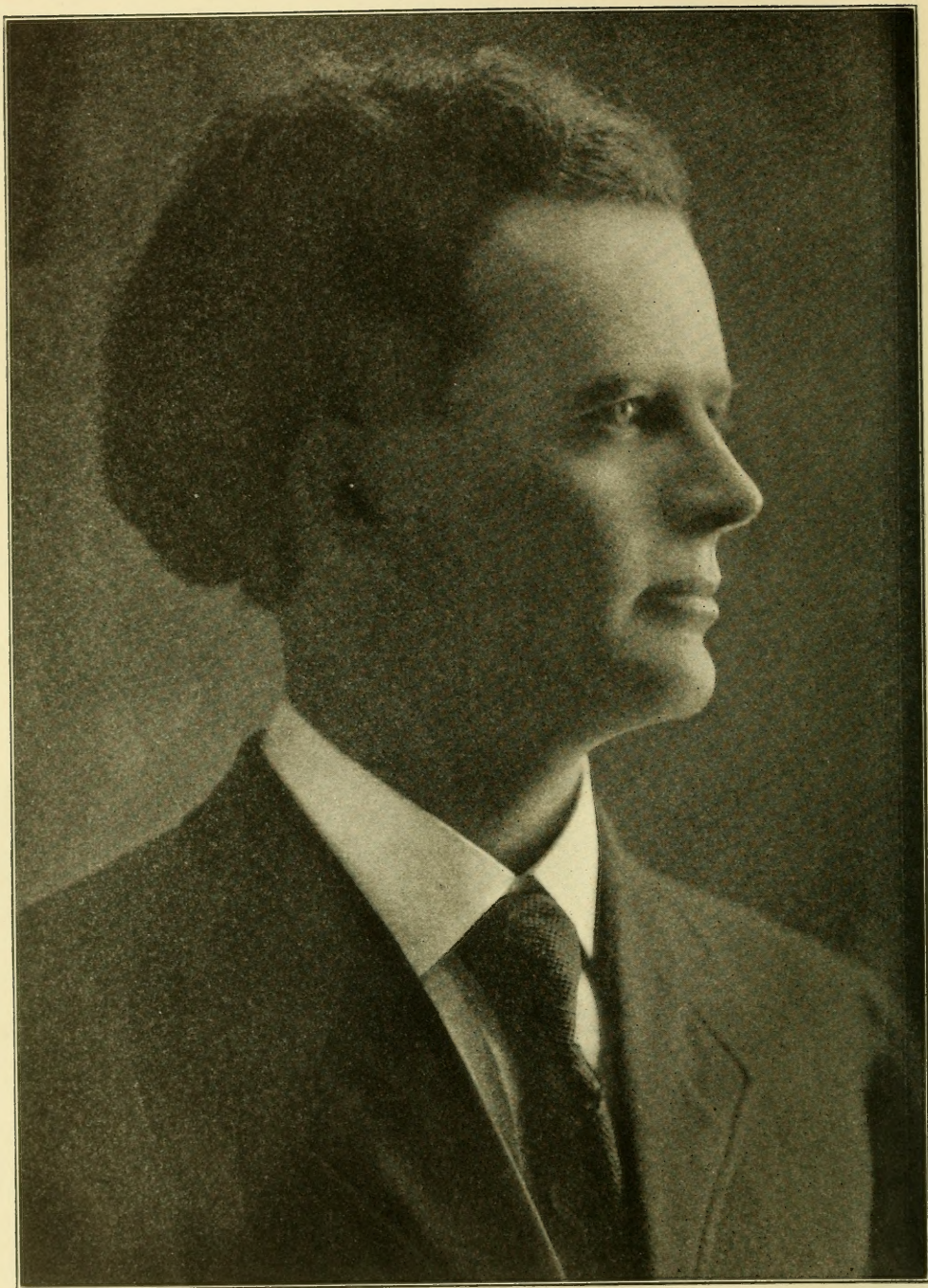
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT CREATED 1913

E. Z. JONES
COMMISSIONER

T. J. Appleyard, State Printer, Tallahassee, Florida.

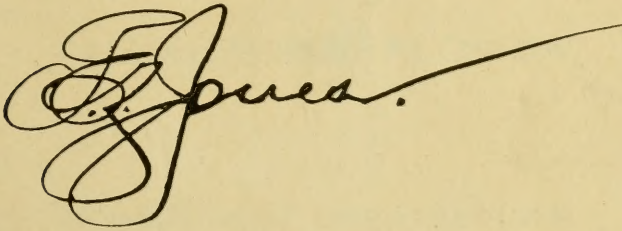




E. Z. JONES

I was appointed first Game and Fish Commissioner of Florida by Gov. Park Trammell, August 5th, 1913, and assumed the duties of the office as provided by law September 1st, following. I have given the work the most efficient services possible for me to render with the provisions at my command. I desire personally to thank each and every one who has contributed any assistance to me.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. B. Jones". The signature is highly stylized, with large, overlapping loops for the first letters and a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

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CONSERVE YOUR BIRTHRIGHT.

The most vital question now before the American people is that of the conservation of our natural resources. Perhaps no other nation has ever been so abundantly endowed with wealth of mine and forest as are the people of the United States, and probably the citizens of no other nation have ever been so careless with their treasures—so prodigal of their birthright.

The next generation of men and women will be made up of the boys and girls now in the public schools of our country, and upon them will devolve the solution of the vital problem of saving from destruction the treasures with which our country is so bountifully blessed.

The young American whose birthright includes the birds of the air, the game of the forest, and the fishes of the stream, may be compared to a young man coming into his inheritance. If he cares for his fortunes and is not a spendthrift, his wealth will increase till he can live in comfort or even luxury, and still have enough remaining to transmit to his children. But on the other hand, if he proves improvident and wasteful, he will not only be impoverished during his own lifetime, but will leave his children paupers.

The American people have long been wasteful of their splendid treasures; great forests have been set on fire, while the careless lumberman has destroyed the young and growing trees which should have been left to take the place in the future of the great forest trees he fells for the use of men; birds and other game have been ruthlessly destroyed in the mating season; and fish, wantonly dynamited by the thousands.

The American people have wasted their inherited wealth of mine, stream and forest for more than a century, and only recently have they come face to face with the fact that if this great country of ours is to continue to be a land of plenty, we must conserve our birthright. If we draw from the national bank of our natural resources only just as much as will provide for our comforts, we can enjoy the blessings of a happy life, and still leave ample wealth for those who are to come after us.

REPORT.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 1st, 1914.

*To His Excellency,
Park Trammell,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

My dear Sir:—

Conforming with Section 9 of Chapter 6535 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, I have the honor of submitting to you a general report of the conditions of the Game and Fish Department of the State of Florida up to and including February 28th. While I am not required to make any recommendation as to changes in the laws governing this Department, I trust it will not be amiss for me to take the liberty of making some suggestions and recommendations as I see the conditions will warrant.

LAWS DISREGARDED AND RIGHTS ABUSED.

Of all the laws of the State government, the laws pertaining to Game, Birds and Fish have in the past received the least consideration by our Legislative and Executive bodies, and the most abuse by the citizens, of any laws ever printed upon the pages of the statute books of any State. In fact there had never been sufficient care and consideration elicited to create this Department until the session of the Legislature of 1913. There had been prior to that time some "Local" or "Special" laws enacted applying to some certain counties and there were a few chapters of General Laws, but the most important of the latter were pertaining to fish only, and all of which as stated before had been disregarded and abused. Had the mental eyes of our Legislature of a few years ago only scanned the distance which now lies between

our woods which were at that time teeming with such a sort of bird and wild game life and those same woods now practically denuded of the wealth they once possessed, what a blessing to Florida it would have been. It has been scarcely a child's life since our coastal and interior waters produced the teeming millions of fish as any like waters of the world and yet today a man with a hook and line or even a net may work sometimes for days without securing a catch worth his labors. Not one thing but many have contributed to the destruction of our game, birds and fish.

GREAT INTEREST AND CONSIDERATION SHOWN
BY THE LEGISLATORS IN CREATING THIS DE-
PARTMENT.

In the enactment of the laws creating this Department our Legislators exhibited a great interest in the subject matter at their hands. Such interest which existed was not expected to accomplish as much good as was accomplished as most of them were dealing with a subject unfamiliar to them (as is often the case with Legislators) and a subject to which they had not given the least thought and were therefore unable to see any distance beyond their own personal interest without very serious consideration. I presume that here and there some unselfish person would offer a suggestion, but such person's influence, if any, was weakened by his being placed in the class with the "lobbyists" who are so ridiculously despised by the law makers of any State. However, responding to the demand of a few persons for the protection of our Game, Birds and Fish the Legislators made laws of which in their text at that time there could be no serious complaint as a basis for a beginning, which was, in their opinion, advisable. *But as all men know it is one thing to enact laws and another thing to enforce them.*

LEGISLATURE FAILS TO MAKE SUFFICIENT
PROVISIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE
LAWS WHICH IT ENACTED, AS PROTECTION
WAS THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE GAME
AND FISH LAWS.

The Legislature unfortunately overlooked the necessity of providing means for the enforcement of the laws they enacted to govern this Department, although the laws enacted will bring a large *net* revenue to the State, and from the fact that there is not sufficient provision for the enforcement of the laws one can easily believe that the laws were passed in their present form more for revenue to the State than for protecting the Game, Birds and Fish, which as a matter of course is not correct as the primary purpose of the laws is protection. The Legislators of 1913 can congratulate themselves for enacting laws which are a basis from which to work to enact such laws as will be the means of accomplishing their good intent. Thousands of people of this State have looked upon the protection of Game, Birds and Fish as an *insignificant matter*, when as a matter of fact next to the agricultural assets of the State, nothing will exceed in value its Game, Birds and Fish, if proper protection is provided. For the information of those who read this report I will give the two main Chapters as enacted by the Legislature of 1913 creating and governing this Department.

CHAPTER 6534—(No. 114).

AN ACT to Protect Game and Birds in the State of Florida.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Ownership and Title to Wild Birds and Game Vested in State.—The title and ownership to all

wild birds and game in the State of Florida are vested in the State for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same in accordance with the laws of this State.

Sec. 2. Birds, Plumage, Skin, Eggs, and Nests Protected; Penalty for Catching, Killing or Taking.—Any person who shall catch or kill, or have in his possession, living or dead, or who shall purchase, offer, or expose for sale, transport, or ship without the State any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught; or who shall sell or have in his possession for sale any part of the plumage, skin, or body of any bird protected by the game laws; or who shall take or wilfully destroy the nests of any wild bird, or who shall have such nests of any wild bird, or who shall have such nests or eggs in his or her possession, except as permitted by the game laws of this State shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 3. Game Birds Denominated and Enumerated.—The following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; Rallidae, commonly known as rail, coots, mud hens and gallinulas; Limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, pheasants, and quails; and the species of Columbae, commonly known as turtle doves.

Sec. 4. No person or persons shall injure, kill or hunt or destroy by any means whatever, or have, or be in possession of, except as expressly permitted by the provisions of this Act, the following named game birds, except between the following dates: Wild turkey gobblers, quail (bob white partridges), turtle doves, swans, geese, brant, ducks, rails, coots, mud hens, sandpipers, curlews, snipe and plover, November 20th to February 20th fol-

lowing. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 5. Pheasants Protected.—Any person who takes, captures, or kills, except under permit, any ruffed grouse, (pheasant), Mongolian, Chinese or English pheasant, or other imported game birds, before December 1st, 1915, and thereafter, only from November 20th to December 20th following, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 6. Trap, Snare, Dead-Fall, Baiting, Etc., Prohibited.—Any person who shall at any time make use of any pitfall, dead-fall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, salt-lick, blind pen, baited hook, or baited field, or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemical, or explosives for the purpose of injuring, capturing or killing birds or animals, protected by the game laws of this State, except upon his or her own enclosed lands, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 7. Night Hunting Prohibited.—Any person who shall pursue, catch, take, or kill any birds, deer, wild turkey, wild ducks, wild geese, brant or other aquatic bird or fowl, between dark or daylight the following day, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 8. Hunting Wild Hogs.—Any person who, without first giving notice to at least three freeholders in the neighborhood, hunts, catches, or kills wild hogs unmarked, with dog or gun, must, on conviction, be fined not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. Deer Protection; Open and Closed Season as To.—Any person who shall kill or attempt to kill any doe or female deer or fawn in spotted coat, or wild turkey hen in this State; or who shall kill any deer between February 20th and the 20th of November, in each year, or who shall use any artificial light in hunting or killing deer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars; and the having of such lights on the head or any part of the body while hunting shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of the last sub-division.

Section 10. Squirrels, Open and Closed Season as to.—Any person who shall pursue, injure, capture, kill or destroy any fox squirrel, black squirrel, or gray squirrel, except on and from November 20th in each year to the following February 20th, when they may be killed; or who shall pursue, injure, capture or destroy any squirrel at any time in any public or private park, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars; Provided, That any person may protect his premises from the ravages and depredations of these animals at any time, and in any way.

Sec. 11. Any person who takes or kills more than one deer, two turkey gobblers, twenty quail or twenty-five birds of any other species in one day, or who has such birds or game in his possession for more than five days after the close of the season for killing the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence. Any person who takes or kills more than three buck deer, five turkey gobblers or five hundred of any other game bird species during one open season, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each offence, or im-

prisonment in the County jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 12. Selling Game Prohibited.—Any person, firm or corporation, who, at any time of the year, shall barter, sell, or order for sale, any of the game birds or animals protected by the Laws of Florida, either under the name used in the Laws of Florida, or under any other name or guise whatsoever, whether lawfully or unlawfully taken, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$25.00 for each offence.

Sec. 13. Hunting Without License Prohibited.—Any person who hunts outside of the limits of the voting precinct, ward or beat in which he actually resides without first obtaining a license permitting him or her to do so; or who hunts outside of the County in which he actually resides without obtaining a State license permitting him or her to do so; or any non-resident of the State who hunts in this State without a non-resident's license; or who lends or transfers his hunting license to another, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars; but any resident may hunt upon his own lands in season without obtaining a hunting license.

Sec. 14. False Statement As to Procuring License.—Any person who shall make to any officer authorized to issue a hunting license a false statement, or change or alter his or her license in any manner, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten, nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 15. Shipping or Transporting Game.—Any person who takes, ships or transports out of, or within this State any of the birds or game protected by the laws of this State, unless the same be in personal possession of, or carried openly by the owner thereof, or persons killing the same who has in his possession a non-resident's

license, if the same is to be carried out of this State, or a resident's license if the game is to be transported within the State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 16. Common Carrier Shipping Game.—Any person, company, corporation, or common carrier who shall ship or transport any birds or game without ascertaining if the person offering for shipment or transportation such birds or game is in possession of a hunting license duly issued to him and covering the period when such shipment is offered, and without requiring such person to accompany the shipment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. Corporation, Service of Warrant of Arrest Upon.—In cases of violation of the game laws of Florida by a corporation, the warrant of arrest may be read to the president, secretary or manager in this State, or to any general or local agent thereof in any County where the action or indictment is pending, and upon the return of such warrant so served, corporation shall be deemed in Court, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and any fine imposed may be collected by execution against the property of said corporation, but this Section shall not be considered to exempt any agent or employee from prosecution.

Sec. 18. Officer Failing to Perform Duty.—Any official, officer, or warden, who shall fail to perform any act, duty, or obligation enjoined upon him by the provisions of the game laws of this State, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00.

Sec. 19. Report of Prosecutions to State Commissioners.—Every Court or clerk of any Court, before whom any prosecution under this chapter is commenced or shall go on appeal, and within twenty days after trial or dis-

missal thereof, shall report in writing the result thereof and the amount of the fine collected, if any, and the disposition thereof to the State Game and Fish Commissioner.

Sec. 20. Pleading and Practice, Rules of Under This Chapter.—Two or more offenses may be charged in the same affidavit, complaint, or indictment, and proof as to a part of a game bird or animal shall be sufficient to sustain a charge of the whole of it; and the violation as to a number of animals or birds of the same kind may be charged in the same count and punished as a separate offence as to each animal, bird, or game.

Sec. 21. Costs of Prosecution, How Taxed.—When an arrest for a violation of the game law is made by the State Game and Fish Commissioner, or by any warden, and the defendant is convicted, there shall be taxed as costs in favor of such warden making the arrest the same fee as a constable is entitled to in misdemeanor cases, and if collected from the defendant, shall be paid over to such warden, and shall be his personal prerequisite. No fee shall be allowed in cases of acquittal.

Sec. 22. All moneys collected from fines, penalties or forfeitures under this law shall go into the fine and forfeiture fund of the County where such convictions are had, and the County Commissioners of such County shall pay to the witnesses furnishing the evidence in such convictions an amount equal to one-half of such fine or penalty which shall be paid by warrant upon the fine and forfeiture fund of such County.

Sec. 23. Fines To be Paid in Currency.—All fines imposed under the provisions of this Chapter shall be paid in lawful money, that is to say, in currency of United States of America.

Sec. 24. Judge's Special Charges as to Game Laws.—The Circuit Judges and the Judges of concurrent jurisdiction shall give the grand juries when organized the

provisions of the Game and Fish Laws strictly in charge and shall urge strict inquiry into infractions thereof.

Sec. 25. Terms Defined.—As used in the Game Laws of this State, unless otherwise specially restricted or enlarged, the words “herein” or “hereof” refer to the whole of the game laws of this law, and the words “person,” “owner,” “proprietor,” “grantee,” “lessee,” or “licensee,” include a firm, association, corporation or municipality, and the word “warden” means the State Game and Fish Commissioner, County Game Warden, and Deputy Game Warden, provided for in the game laws. The word “officers” includes every person authorized to enforce the provisions of the game laws, and whenever the possession, use, importation, transportation, storage, sale, offering, or exposing for sale of game birds is prohibited or restricted, the prohibition or restriction shall extend to and include every part of such game, and a violation as to each animal or bird or part thereof shall be a separate offense.

Sec. 26. Extent and Construction of Game Laws — The provisions of the game laws shall not apply to persons hunting any of the birds or animals of this State which are not protected by the provisions of such laws.

Sec. 26½. Any person convicted by the courts under the provisions of this Act who fails to pay the fines imposed herein, shall be imprisoned as for a misdemeanor.

Sec. 27. All general and local laws, and parts of general laws, in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Became a law without the approval of the Governor.

CHAPTER 6535—(No. 115).

AN ACT Creating a Department of Game and Fish of the State of Florida and Creating the Office of State Game and Fish Commissioner.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The Department of Game and Fish of the State of Florida is hereby established, and shall be known and termed as such. The office of State Game and Fish Commissioner is hereby established and it shall be the duty of the Governor immediately upon the passage of this Act to appoint a State Game and Fish Commissioner, who shall hold office from September 1st, 1913, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. His successor shall be appointed during the last ten days of April, 1915, and every two years thereafter and shall assume the duties of the office on the first day of June next following.

Sec. 2. Salary and Expenses of State Commissioner.—The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall receive the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum as his salary, and he shall be allowed a maximum of five hundred dollars per annum for actual expenses in traveling over the State in the discharge of the duties of his office, said traveling expenses to be set forth in itemized statement under oath to the Governor, and both the salary and traveling expenses shall be payable monthly out of the Game and Fish Protection Fund in the same manner as other State officers are paid.

Sec. 3. Office of State Commissioner.—The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall be provided with a suitable office in the State capitol, or may, with approval of the Governor, have his office elsewhere in the State, and upon the approval of the Governor, may employ a clerk when necessary.

Sec. 4. Before entering upon the discharge of his official duties, the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars to the State of Florida, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of State, conditioned that he will well and truly account for and apply all moneys which may come into his hands in his official capacity, and that he will

faithfully perform the duties enjoined on him by law, and he shall also take and subscribe the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution of the State, and be commissioned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 5. The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall keep a seal of office, which shall be used to authenticate all papers and documents issued and executed by him as such officer.

Sec. 6. At the end of each calendar month, said Game and Fish Commissioner shall file with the Governor an itemized statement under oath of all sums of money received or expended by him in the discharge of his official duty, including clerical services, salaries and expenses while traveling under special order as herein provided, postage, stationery, and other necessary incidental expenses; such clerk shall receive \$2.00 per day while engaged in such service.

Sec. 7. Upon the approval of such accounts by the Governor, the Comptroller shall draw his warrant for such amount, which shall be paid monthly out of the Game and Fish protection fund.

Sec. 8. The office and accounts of the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall be audited by the direction of the Governor in the same manner as the office and accounts of other State officers are audited.

Sec. 9. In the month of March, in the year 1914, and during the month of March of every year thereafter, the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall make a report to the Governor showing the official business transacted by him. Such report shall show the number of hunter's licenses issued, together with all fees collected. It shall show what moneys have been received by the Game and Fish department from fees and other sources. It shall show the number of wardens employed under special instructions, and shall give all necessary information concerning the affairs of the department of game and fish. Such reports to be published in pamphlet form.

Sec. 10. The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall enforce all laws now enacted or that may be enacted for the protection, propagation and preservation of game animals, birds and fish in this State, and shall prosecute all persons who violate such law; and he shall at any and all times seize any and all birds, animals, and fish that have been caught or killed at any time, in a manner, or for a purpose, or in possession, or which have been shipped, contrary to the Game laws of this State.

Sec. 11. The blanks and other printed matter necessary to carry out the provisions of the Game laws, upon the approval by the Governor, shall be printed under the direction of the State Game and Fish Commissioner, and shall be paid for in like manner and upon the same terms as other public printing. This expense shall be chargeable to the first money covered into the Game and Fish Protection Fund.

Sec. 12. The State Game and Fish Commissioner, by and with the consent of the Governor, shall publish in pamphlet form for general distribution, the laws relating to Game, birds and fish.

Sec. 13. The State Game and Fish Commissioner and his deputies may serve criminal process as sheriffs and constables, or may arrest without warrant any person or persons violating the Game and Fish laws of this State.

Sec. 14. The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall appoint, by and with the consent and approval by the Governor, Game and Fish Wardens in each County in this State and such persons so appointed shall be known as County Game and Fish Wardens, and shall hold office for the term of the State Game and Fish Commissioner appointing them, and until their successors are duly appointed.

Sec. 15. The County wardens shall assist the State Game and Fish Commissioner in the discharge of his

official duties, and said warden shall have like power and authority as is provided in this Chapter for the State Game and Fish Commissioner, relative to the enforcement of this law.

Sec. 16. Said deputies and wardens shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the State Game and Fish Commissioner, and subject to removal for cause by him.

Sec. 17. Before entering upon the discharge of their official duties, each County Game and Fish Warden shall give bond in the sum of \$500.00, payable to the State of Florida, with two or more sureties to be approved of by the Local Board of County Commissioners conditioned that he will well and truly account for and legally, apply all moneys which may come into his hand in his official capacity, and that he will faithfully perform all the duties enjoined upon him by law.

Sec. 18. All Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Marshals, Constables, and Policemen, or other peace officers of this State, are exofficio deputy game and fish wardens.

Sec. 19. Game and Fish Wardens acting under special instructions shall receive \$3.00 per day for their services.

Sec. 20. The Game and Fish Wardens shall, while in and about the woods, caution all sportsmen of the danger from fires and extinguish all fires left burning by anyone if within their power, and shall give notice to any and all persons interested, when possible, of fires raging beyond their control, to the end that same may be extinguished.

Sec. 21. Each County Warden shall receive an amount equal to one-fourth of all fines and penalties collected in the County in which he holds office, imposed for violation of any game and fish laws of this State where he does not furnish the evidence necessary to convict; and in all cases in which the County Warden furnished the evidence to convict, he shall receive an amount equal to three-

fourths of all fines and penalties collected in the County in which he holds office, imposed for violation of any game and fish laws of this State. Said sums of money shall be paid out of the fine and forfeiture funds of such County by warrant to be issued by the Board of County Commissioners of such County.

Sec. 22. Certificates may be granted by the State Game and Fish Commissioner, upon the payment of \$1.00 to defray the necessary expenses attending the granting of such certificates, to any properly accredited person, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nest or eggs, for strictly scientific purposes only. In order to obtain such certificates the applicant for the same must present to the State Game and Fish Commissioner written testimonials from two well known ornithologists, one of whom shall be a resident of this State, certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be entrusted with such privileges, such certificates shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year in which it is issued.

Sec. 23. The State Game and Fish Commissioner, upon the payment of \$1.00, may issue permits to any person to take, capture, or transport not more than ten pairs of any one species of game, birds, or fish within or without this State, when satisfied that such persons applying for said permit desires the same exclusively for scientific or propagating purposes.

Sec. 24. All licenses shall be dated when issued, and when issued in the open season shall authorize the person named therein to hunt during the remainder of the then open season, and when license is issued in the closed season, the person named therein shall be authorized to hunt only during the open season next following, and then only within the regulations and restrictions provided by law. All hunting licenses shall be numbered consecutively at the time they are printed, and resident and non-resident blanks shall be of distinctive colors and shall

be furnished by the State Game and Fish Commissioner to the Probate Judges of the various Counties. All licenses shall have a synopsis of the Game Laws printed on the back thereof.

Sec. 25. Any person who has been a bona fide resident of this State for one year then passed, may procure a County hunter's license for himself or herself by filing his or her affidavit with the County Judge in the County in which he or she resides, stating his or her age, place of residence, postoffice address, color, color of his or her hair and eyes, and the fact whether he or she can write his or her name, and by paying the said County Judge the sum of \$1.00.

Sec. 26. Any person who has been a bona fide resident of the State for one year then passed may procure a State hunter's license for himself or herself by filing with the County Judge of the County to whom he or she applies for license the affidavit provided by the preceding sections, and by paying to the said Probate Judge the sum of \$3.00 which shall entitle him or her to a State hunter's license, and shall authorize him or her to hunt in any County in this State.

Sec. 27. Any non-resident or alien of this State may procure a license for hunting by filing his or her affidavit with the County Judge of any County in this State in which he or she desires to hunt, stating his or her age, place of residence, postoffice address, color, color of eyes, and hair, and the facts whether he or she can write his or her name and by paying to the said Judge the sum of \$15.00 which shall entitle him or her to a hunter's license to be known as a non-resident hunter's license, which shall authorize him or her to hunt only in the County in which the same is issued.

Sec. 28. The County Judge shall issue all hunting licenses, resident and non-resident, under the seal of his office, to all persons complying with the provisions of this chapter, and shall sign the same and shall require

the person to whom the license is issued to sign his or her name on the margin thereof. He shall keep a correct and complete record of all licenses issued in a book to be furnished by the State Game and Fish Commissioner, which record shall remain in his office and be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times.

Sec. 29. County Judges shall retain of the money received of each license issued the sum of \$.25, which shall cover the swearing of the applicant to the affidavit referred to in this chapter and all other services under this chapter, and shall pay the County game warden \$.25 for each County license and \$.50 for each State license and \$3.00 for each non-resident license issued and shall pay the balance to the State Treasurer on the first day of each month, which amount shall be covered into the Game and Fish Protection Fund, and said County Judges shall report to the State Game and Fish Commissioner on the first day of each month the number of licenses issued, and the amount of money remitted to the State Treasurer.

Sec. 30. All owners and landlords and members of their families may hunt upon their land without license; and tenants and members of their families may hunt upon the lease holds without license.

Sec. 31. The State Game and Fish Commissioner shall deliver to each County Judge in the State ten days before the first day of November in each year, as many licenses as may be required, and shall charge said County Judge with the number issued to him. On the first day of March in each year, and within ten days thereafter, each County Judge shall return to the State Game and Fish Commissioner, all unused licenses and stubs of the licenses issued.

Sec. 32. All moneys sent to the State Treasurer in payment of hunting licenses, fines, penalties, and forfeitures arising from the Game Laws of this State, shall be set aside by the State Treasurer and shall constitute

a fund known as the Game Fish Protection Fund for the payment of the salary of the State Game and Fish Commissioner and his necessary incidental expenses as hereinbefore provided. Also the payment of the expenses of the Game and Fish Wardens when acting under special instructions. The expenses incurred for any purpose or in consequence of this Chapter shall be limited to the amount of money in the Game and Fish Protection Fund, and in no event shall the State pay any such salary or expenses, or be liable in any manner therefor, except to the extent of such Game and Fish Protection Fund, and the State Comptroller shall not issue any voucher for any services or expenses of any kind, unless the money to pay such voucher shall at the time be on hand in the State Treasury to the credit of the Game and Fish Protection Fund.

Sec. 33. On the first day of March, 1914, and on the first day of March each year thereafter, all funds, in excess of \$5,000.00, in the Game and Fish Protection Fund, shall be transferred and paid into the State School Fund.

Sec. 34. This law shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Sec. 35. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

Became a law without the approval of the Governor.

OWNERSHIP OF FISH NOT FIXED.

It will be seen by the preceding chapters that while no revenue comes to this Department from the daily slaughtering of fish it falls upon this Department as a duty to enforce the Fish Laws, which, if properly done, will incur almost unlimited expense. In my opinion the value of the fish to the State warrants this necessary expense

for protection, and the State can easily realize a sufficient revenue from the fishing industry to enforce the Fish Laws and besides give a large NET revenue to the State.

It will be seen by Section 1 of Chapter 6534, that the ownership of all wild birds and game in the State are vested in the State of Florida for "protection," and regulating the use and disposition of the same in accordance with the laws of the State. Nothing is said regarding the OWNERSHIP OF FISH. In Section 3 of the same Chapter is denominated game birds. Chapter 6535 fixes the manner in which the State can dispose of those denominated. While Chapter 6534 names the Game Birds and fixes the disposition of same it does not name the Game animals nor does it fix the disposition of them. Both chapters above referred to fix the regulations for some certain birds and some certain animals to be killed at certain times, but there is no provision for the killing or disposition of the animals and birds not named in those two chapters. Therefore it is causing a great deal of confusion as to whether the animals or birds not named in those chapters can or can not be killed at any time of the year AND WITHOUT HUNTER'S LICENSE. It is my opinion that the Legislature intended that all the Game and Birds not denominated in those chapters could be killed at any time without Hunter's License, but the question is not clearly answered in those chapters, neither do those chapters repeal chapters 3759 and 3761 of 1905 and 1906, which protect nearly every known species of birds in the State.

The sections referred to are as follows:

3759. *Protection of Birds, Their Eggs and Nests.*—No person shall within the State of Florida kill or catch or have in his possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, nor shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught. No part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession

for sale. For the purpose of this Act, the following shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens, and gallinules; the Semicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sand-pipers, tattlers and curlews; the Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges and quails; also turtle doves, tame and wild pigeons and robins. No person shall within the State of Florida take or needlessly destroy the nests or eggs of any wild bird, nor shall have such nests or eggs in his or her possession. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each bird, living or dead, or part of bird, or nest and eggs possessed in violation of this section, or to imprisonment for ten days.

* * * * *

3761. *Birds Not Included in Preceding Sections.*—The English sparrow, sharp-skinned hawk (commonly known as the little blue darter), cooper's hawk (commonly known as the big blue darter), great horned owl, crow, ricebird, meadowlark, jackdaw and butcher-bird are not included among the birds protected by the two preceding sections. Nothing in said sections shall prevent any citizen of the State of Florida from destroying birds which are found injuring grapes, fruits, garden or farm products on his premises, or from taking and keeping in a cage any cardinal red-bird or mocking-bird for his own pleasure or amusement; Provided, That same shall not be sold or shipped out of the State.

Section 26 of Chapter 6534 states that the provision of the game laws shall not apply to persons hunting any of the birds and animals of this State which are not protected by the provisions of such laws, but Chapters 3759 and 3761 have never been repealed by actual intent of the Legislature, and they protect as stated before nearly every

known species of birds in the State. Why should not practically all of the birds be protected? Why should not practically all the animals be protected? It is estimated that the birds of Massachusetts devour 21,000 bushels of insects in one day, and in Nebraska 170 car-loads each day, and that the sparrows alone of Iowa eat 875 tons of weed seeds annually.

PROTECTION OF ALL WILD ANIMALS.

I see the importance to the State that all wild animals be protected and none killed except at fixed seasons and by hunters with Hunter's Licenses. Within another five to ten years a pair of our foxes will sell at from \$100.00 to \$200.00. They have no protection now. The skunk (polecat) at not a distant date will also bring a handsome price, but they neither have protection now.

DATES OF OPEN SEASON ARE WRONG.

I am not assuming the position of knowing the natural life of Game, Birds and Fish, but from the meager information which I have been able to gather it appears to me that the open season fixed by Chapters 6534 and 6535 for killing Game and Birds and nearly all laws pertaining to catching fish are contrary to the laws of nature. Provision should have been made for obtaining data necessary to ascertain when Game, Birds and Fish can be killed not to interfere with the mating seasons and not to destroy them during the period of breeding.

DATES CONFLICT.

Again referring to Chapter 6534, it will be seen by Sections 4 and 9, that the open season for killing game-birds and deer was fixed BETWEEN the date of February 20th and November 20th following, which does not include those dates, but Section 10 fixes the open season

for killing squirrels FROM AND INCLUDING November 20th TO AND INCLUDING February 20th following, making the season for killing game-birds and deer open one day later and close one day earlier than the season for killing squirrels, when, as a matter of fact, the natural presumption is it was intended the season should be the same.

ENFORCING FISH LAWS.

Again, as to the provisions made for enforcing the Fish Laws. Public opinion does not DECRY the violations of such laws, but on the contrary, UPHOLDS them. This is a fact well worth mentioning as it is calculated to make the officers of the State slow to rigidly enforce the laws. There is no moral turpitude attached to violations of laws protecting the existence of animals, birds and fish, and this condition will exist to a certain extent until civilization and education wipes it out, during which time, there must be provisions, and enforcement of the laws to aid growing civilization to do this work. It is true the Legislature did not know, nor could not guess the amount of revenue that would be realized from the enactment of the law creating this Department, but surely they will readily see now that the compensation fixed for the Wardens in Chapter 6535 for their services in enforcing the laws is not sufficient to warrant them to take an active interest in protecting the existence of the Game, Birds and Fish, or to give the work sufficient study to create within themselves or others the proper interest to the extent of realizing the value as an asset to the State, of the Game, Birds and Fish. There was not even an appropriation for the opening of an office or for expenses of operating this Department until hunting licenses were put on the market and sold, and at stated before, not sufficient provision then to do things that need to be done, which, if done, would result in the strictest enforcement of the present laws.

CRITICISMS FOR NOT COMPLYING STRICTLY TO THE LAW.

THE CRITIC.

“It is easy to sit in the sunshine
And talk to the man in the shade;
It is easy to float in a well-trimmed boat
And point out the places to wade.

It is easy to sit in your carriage
And counsel the man on foot;
But get down and walk, and you’ll change your talk
As you feel the nail in your boot.

It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack;
But no one can rate a burden’s weight
Until it has been on his back.

The upcurled mouth of pleasure
Can preach of sorrow’s worth;
But give it a sip, and a wryer lip
Was never made on earth.”

—Selected.

I have been more or less criticised by people who do not know the difficulties which existed in handling this Department for the first few months. Chapter 6535 provides that the Commissioner should take office September 1st, 1913, which I did, but it did not provide one dollar operating expenses upon which to begin work. Certain sections of that chapter provide that applicants for Hunter’s Licenses shall make a statement UNDER OATH in applying for same. To make a statement UNDER OATH it is necessary, of course, to appear before an officer authorized to take oaths. That chapter pro-

vides also that the open season for hunting would begin November 20th, 1913, which gave the Commissioner only about eighty days before the hunting season opened in which to get all printed matter such as books for the County Judges, Application Blanks and necessary advertising printed and distributed and sell licenses before the season opened. In having Application Blanks printed I omitted having the oath except in such cases where the County Judges absolutely required it and in pleading guilty for not complying strictly to the law I will say that if I had conformed strictly to the law there would not have been more than 25% of the Hunter's Licenses sold as were sold under that plan. In some counties at first the County Judges required the applicant to appear personally before them to make application for Hunter's License, but I finally obtained adjustment on this. Another instance where I did not conform strictly to the law is that in some cases county residents thought and so did some of the County Judges, that the applicant could buy a County License in his resident county and in event he decided to hunt in some other county, go into the other county and there buy another County License permitting him to hunt in that county, which, of course, is contrary to the laws. It necessitated therefore, in justice to the applicant, an exchange of the County License first issued to him for a State License permitting him to hunt anywhere in the State, and in such cases I requested the County Judges where the first license had not been reported to this Department and remitted for to the State Treasurer, to make the necessary exchange, collecting the difference in the amount paid for the County License and the fee charged for the State License. I later advised the County Judges to make no more exchanges, as I soon saw it might cause complications in their accounts and statements, as well as requiring a County Judge's fee for each of the licenses issued, which, of course, is incorrect from a practical standpoint.

In this connection I wish to say that it is absolutely unnecessary to require an applicant to make application for Hunter's License UNDER OATH. In the first place, where time permits, most of the applicants apply personally to the County Judge, who issues the license, and the County Judges are too busy with their other work to take up the time necessary with the applicant to take his application UNDER OATH, make the proper entries upon his books, records, etc. I have received a great many complaints from the County Judges as to the small fee allowed them for the work, which in my opinion is not sufficient. If the oath be omitted from the applications it will eliminate great inconvenience to the applicants who would remain bound under Section 14 of Chapter 6534, which reads as follows:

"False Statement as to Procuring License.—Any person who shall make to any officer authorized to issue a Hunting License a false statement, or change or alter his or her license in any manner, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten, or more than twenty-five dollars."

In my opinion the fine in such a case should be fixed at not less than \$100 or more than \$500, which would give better protection.

RECEIPTS OF 1914-15 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1913-14.

It is an evident fact that public interest is increasing daily as to protection of Game, Fish and Birds, and respect to the Game and Fish Laws, and the receipts from the sale of licenses for the season of 1914-15 should almost double that of the past and first season, the only obstruction to this in my opinion, can be that the requirement whereby the applications are to be signed under oath.

Florida is noted for its Wild Game, Birds and Fish, and while some species of game and birds are almost

extinct, there yet remains a bountiful supply to bona-fide hunters. The most common of our wild game is Deer, and with the exception of about two or three counties, one can be seen occasionally. Twenty to thirty years ago they were found in herds like cattle. Squirrels, while not so plentiful as a few years ago, we have a good many left yet. We have in a good many sections of Florida good Bear hunting. Our entire State is more or less inhabited with wild animals which give good sport for hunters, such as the Fox, Raccoon, Black Bear, Wild Cat, Catamount, Tigers, Panthers, etc. Our most common game bird is the Quail (Bob-White). While not so plentiful as a few years ago, they can be found in every county in the State. We also have plenty of Doves in the winter as also Ducks and other water fowls, and different species of pond birds, including the Ironheads, Curlews, Herons and Cranes. Wild Turkey are numerous in some sections of the State, and while several years ago they were plentiful in every county, now in some sections the supply is depleted. Dr. W. F. Blackman of the Audubon Societies has recently made a trip into Lee County. He writes that to his surprise 55 species of our most common birds were not seen at all, yet he did see about 57 species of birds in that county. This is worthy of note, as it evidences depletion.

THE EGRET.

I have been greatly criticised by some of the members of the Audubon Societies and other for not endeavoring to enforce the laws pertaining to the plumes of Egrets as well as the destruction of these birds in this State. I have been told in a good many instances that it was my duty to instruct the County Wardens to arrest and punish any person wearing the aigrettes from these birds. This, of course, is contrary to the meaning of the law. These birds are protected by the Federal Migratory Bird Law and are intended to be protected under the General

Laws of this State, but they are not specifically named. I have, however, recently issued instructions for the arrest of persons in this State who are selling and offering for sale the aigrettes from these birds, with the hope that the results will satisfy the minds of those who are severely criticising me. I have been further criticised from practically the same sources for not arresting and prosecuting those who have in their possession any wild birds of this State which are protected. The purpose of protection of certain birds was to prevent the destruction of them, but the law provides that anyone might have any wild bird in their possession for amusement. I have, therefore, declined to make arrests in such instances.

FORM OF STATEMENT BLANKS THAT SHOULD
BE USED BY COUNTY JUDGES REPORT-
ING TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

The law requires that on the first day of each month each County Judge shall report to the State Game and Fish Commissioner the number of licenses sold, etc., remitting to the State Treasurer the net amount due for the same. I immediately planned when I entered upon the duties of the office, a form of statement and had printed and furnished to the County Judges, which will be found on another page herein and by reference to which it will be seen that it gives the date the license is issued, name of applicant, his color, postoffice address, the fee charged for the license, Judge's Fee, Warden's Fee, and the amount remitted to the Treasurer. The meaning of the law, if questioned technically, does not require that the County Judges furnish me with such report, but the necessity of such a report is apparent and as you know has been a saving to the State in the first season of about \$400.00, as I have kept you apprised of the nature of my correspondence with the County Judges regarding this.

As stated before, some of the County Judges have been under the impression that a county resident could buy a County License in his county and should he desire to hunt enter some other county and purchase a County License in that county, and in a good many counties of the State, Hunter's Licenses have been issued in this way. For instance, four residents of this city (Jacksonville), among the most prominent of the State, went into Bradford County and purchased County License for that county and hunted. Had the County Judge not furnished me with the statement above referred to I would have never known the residence of those applicants, but in examining the statement and knowing all of them personally I immediately discovered that they had hunted upon a County License in Bradford County, and being residents of Duval County, should have had a State License, and I immediately took it up with them, collecting the difference in the fee from each of them. This condition existed in some counties which was not corrected from the fact that I did not discover early enough to make the correction without fear of complications, and the attention of the County Judges have been called to it which will prevent such a condition in the future. Again, some of the County Judges take the position that a Winter resident who spends his Winters in the State and his Summers North (tourists), are entitled to a State License and should be termed as bona fide residents of the State, especially so where they own property. This is contrary to the law and should be corrected.

GENERAL FINANCIAL REPORT.

A general and full report of sale of Licenses is given on another page herein and is about the only form which could be used to give such information as would satisfy the public. There is also given other statements for information and I desire to call special attention to the

statement showing receipts and disbursements of this Department. I would not at all certify under oath that this statement is correct from the fact that no remittances are made directly to me and the only information I have to go by in making this statement is the monthly reports received from the County Judges, which are not made under oath.

GENERAL AND FULL REPORT OF SALES OF LICENSES.

Non-Resident Licenses Issued in	Lien of County Licenses.	Non-Resident Licenses Issued in	Lien of State Licenses.	State Licenses Issued in Each County.	County Licenses Issued in Each County.	Gross Receipts for Licenses in Each County.	Licenses Fee Paid Each County Judge.	Licenses Fee Paid Each County Warden.	Net Amount Remitted to Treasurer from Each County.
						%	\$	\$	\$
Alachua	34	280	684	2,034.00	249.50	413.50	1,371.50		
Baker	...	22	50	116.00	18.00	23.50	74.50		
Bradford	...	93	114	393.00	51.75	75.00	266.25		
Bay	...	56	129	297.00	46.25	60.25	190.50		
Brevard	95	114	329	1,511.00	124.75	-175.75	1,210.50		
Calhoun	...	36	86	294.00	31.00	24.00	169.00		
Columbia	...	43	115	289.00	40.25	58.25	189.50		
Clay	...	51	129	792.00	92.00	168.00	532.00		
Citrus	47	68	202	1,111.00	79.25	225.50	806.25		
Duval	...	712	853	2,989.00	391.25	569.25	2,028.50		
Dade	...	38	151	280.00	47.50	59.75	172.75		
DeSoto	10	257	561	1,482.00	207.00	298.75	976.25		
Escambia	...	236	579	1,314.00	204.00	261.25	848.75		
Franklin	...	71	73	316.00	36.50	59.75	219.75		
Gadsden	4	97	246	597.00	86.75	122.00	388.25		
Hillsboro	...	596	1,134	3,222.00	457.50	631.50	2,133.00		
Holmes	...	116	70	418.00	46.50	75.50	296.00		
Hamilton	...	43	71	215.00	28.75	42.25	144.00		
Hernando	...	74	332	635.20	103.50	135.75	395.75		
Jackson	...	81	284	632.00	93.00	132.50	406.50		

Jefferson	..	..	..	..	41	273	1,266.00	93.00	262.75	910.25
Lake	..	..	..	..	218	338	1,987.00	160.25	393.50	1,433.25
Lee	..	..	..	..	43	416	1,625.00	132.75	341.50	1,150.75
Liberty	..	..	..	..	43	135	294.00	45.00	61.25	187.75
Leon	..	..	..	..	144	268	1,885.00	122.75	376.00	1,386.25
Levy	..	..	..	..	58	281	620.00	87.50	132.25	400.25
Lafayette	..	..	..	..	26	137	215.00	40.75	47.25	127.00
Manatee	..	..	..	..	174	514	1,216.00	175.00	251.50	789.50
Monroe	..	..	..	..	4	40	52.00	11.00	12.00	29.00
Madison	..	..	..	..	31	35	283.00	19.25	37.25	216.50
Marion	..	..	..	..	243	774	1,899.00	260.75	393.75	1,204.50
Nassau	..	..	..	..	18	162	216.00	45.00	49.50	121.50
Orange	..	..	..	..	291	335	1,586.00	178.00	307.25	1,100.75
Osceola	..	..	..	..	20	333	972.00	116.50	199.75	655.75
Polk	..	..	..	..	441	960	2,411.00	352.25	482.50	1,576.25
Pasco	..	..	..	..	154	245	707.00	99.75	138.25	469.00
Pinellas	..	..	..	..	166	363	921.00	119.25	182.75	619.00
Palm Beach	..	..	..	..	28	268	622.00	78.50	135.00	408.50
Putnam	..	..	..	..	156	260	850.25	106.25	167.25	576.75
St. Johns.	..	..	..	..	54	354	793.00	151.50	181.75	459.75
Santa Rosa	..	..	..	..	14	179	251.00	48.75	57.75	144.50
Seminole	..	..	..	..	149	205	436.00	41.50	46.00	348.50
Sumter	..	..	..	..	67	147	789.00	91.00	153.00	545.00
St. Lucie	..	..	..	..	38	362	378.00	54.00	76.25	247.75
Taylor	..	..	..	..	15	237	551.00	87.25	121.50	342.25
Volusia	..	..	..	..	227	312	312.00	63.50	72.75	175.75
Walton	..	..	..	..	45	779	2,135.00	262.75	443.25	1,429.00
Washington	..	..	..	..	5	412	829.00	142.75	180.00	506.25
Wakulla	..	..	..	..	61	85	328.00	37.50	63.75	226.75
	1	1	1	1	33	82	494.00	33.50	99.50	361.00
50	732	6,367	15,665	845,800.25	85,632.50	89,102.25	831,005.50			

BOND OF STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER.

The law provides that the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall furnish bond in the sum of \$5,000.00 and all remittances be made direct to the State Treasurer on the first of each month by the County Judges, who issue and collect for Hunter's Licenses sold in their respective counties, while the bond for the County Judges who handle all the money is fixed at a minimum of \$1,000.00 and a maximum of \$5,000.00. This is inconsistent and in my opinion the bond of the County Judges should be from \$3,000.00 to \$10,000.00 each, provided the law remains as it is at present regarding the issuance of licenses by them.

REPORTS OF VIOLATIONS, ARRESTS, ETC.

In making the report of violations, arrests and results of the same I have given notice of a number of arrests made since February 28th, for information only. There are at this time a number of violators of the Game and Fish Laws under arrest awaiting trial and which are not mentioned in this statement.

ARRESTS, VIOLATIONS, FINES, ETC.

COUNTY.	Name of Violator.	Charge.	Verdict.	Fine.
Alachua	J. P. Wright	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	5.00
	M. Smoke	Killing Quail	Guilty	10.00
	Will Wagner	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	15.00
	Dave Powell	Hunting without License	Guilty	10.00
	Jacob Hart	Hunting without License	Guilty	10.00
	Dick Gooding	Selling Wild Duck	Appealed	
	Dick Gooding	Selling Wild Duck	Appealed	
	Dick Godwin	Selling Wild Duck	Guilty	15.00
Baker	Tom Bennett	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	10.00
	D. L. Thrift	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	22.50
	J. Herndon	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	22.50
Bradford	Herman Lewis	Hunting out of season	Guilty	10.00
	Mack Sutherland	Hunting out of season	Guilty	10.00
	Senore Sutherland	Hunting out of season	Guilty	10.00
	A. W. Sawyer	Hunting out of season	Guilty	10.00
Brevard	Rob Jones	Selling	Guilty	29.43
	W. Whitlock	Selling	Guilty	29.43
Columbia	John Hayes	Selling Game	Guilty	10.00
	John Hayes	Selling Game	Guilty	10.00
Clay	E. Brooker	Killed 2 Coots	Suspended	
	C. R. Schultz	Hunting without License	Guilty	10.00
DeSoto	J. E. Adams	Hunting Quail	Guilty	25.00
	Charles Oliver	Hunting without License	Guilty	25.00
	L. Barwick	Hunting without License	Guilty	25.00
	L. M. Fouts	Hunting without License	Guilty	25.00
	J. Waldron	Hunting without License	Guilty	25.00
	William Grishy	Shipping Mullet in closed season	Discharged on payment costs.	
	William Grishy	Shipping Mullet in closed season	Guilty	100.00
Franklin	G. C. Neal	Killing Haves	Not guilty.	
	E. G. Bradley	Using unlawful net fined \$200	Under bond.	

ARRESTS, VIOLATIONS, FINES, ETC.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Name of Violator.	Charge.	Verdict.	Fine.
Jackson	H. Brown	Violating Game Law.	Guilty	10.00
	Edgar Barefield	Violating Game Law.	Not-processed.	
	C. M. Carter	Violating Game Law.	Continued.	
	Geo. E. Stone	Violating Game Law.	Continued.	10.00
	C. Cundy	Violating Game Law.	Guilty	10.00
Lake	A. Trawick	Violating Game Law.	Guilty	20.00
	J. Green & J. J. Johnson	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	15.00
Liberty	J. J. Hawkins	Deer in possession during closed season.	Guilty	
	Henry Hodges	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00
	William Law	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00
	W. Miller	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00
	G. H. Miller	Hunting without License.	Guilty	25.00
Leon	J. H. Miller	Hunting without License.	Guilty	
	G. W. Collins	Violation	Guilty	10.00
Lafayette	M. M. McCord	Violation	Guilty	10.00
	E. L. Browner	Violation	Guilty	10.00
	Lave McQuarters	Killing Turkey	Guilty	10.00
Manatee	Ike Baker	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	10.00
	R. J. King	In possession River Ducks.	Guilty	10.00
Marion	Thomas Hill	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00
	Thomas Murry	Hunting without License.	Not Guilty.	
	W. Watson	Killing a Dove	Guilty	25.00
	C. Brown	Killing Squirrel	Guilty	25.00
	Hugo McIntosh	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00
	D. E. McIVER	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00
	Martha Perkins	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00
	J. R. White	Killing 2 Deer in 1 day.	Guilty	10.00
Osceola	D. J. Dykes	Use of Fire-arms on Sunday.	Guilty	25.00
	A. Caloon	Use of Fire-arms on Sunday.	Guilty	25.00
Pinellas	A. Beck	Use of Fire-arms on Sunday.	Guilty	25.00
	Jessie Latham	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00
	W. L. Stanley	Hunting Ducks out of season.	Guilty	10.00
	W. L. Stanley	Hunting without License.	Guilty	10.00

Will Bozier	Slot Netting	Guilty	5.00
Ben Fulford	Slot Netting	Guilty	5.00
Roby Schlappl	Hunting out of season	Guilty	10.00
W. T. Danson, Jr.	Game Bird in possession	Guilty	10.00
F. Hinson, Jr.	Killing Game Bird out of season	Guilty	10.00
F. Hinson, Sr.	Killing Game Bird out of season	Guilty	10.00
Klen Eris	Game Bird in possession	Guilty	1.00
J. C. Staples	Setting Gill Net within 1 mile of Inlet	Guilty	25.00
Esbon Danville	Setting Gill Net within 1 mile of Inlet	Guilty	25.00
Andy Maltoon	Setting Gill Net within 1 mile of Inlet	Guilty	25.00
E. Danville	Setting Gill Net within 1 mile of Inlet	Guilty	25.00
G. Sanders	Fishing without License	Guilty	20.00
F. E. Colbrook	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
S. Pinder	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
L. Danville	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
E. Danville	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
C. Danville	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
R. Francis	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
L. Pinder	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
C. Hardon	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
B. Morton	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
A. Griffin	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
A. Moree	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
F. Moree	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
T. Ralle	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
H. Smith	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
A. Ralle	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
Wm. B. Young	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
C. Ralle	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
J. Moultrie	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
A. Morrisson	Fishing without License	Guilty	15.00
St. Lucie	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	75.00
Oscar Olson	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	75.00
Jack Kelly	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	75.00
A. Jacob	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	75.00
Hass Thompson	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	75.00
Ed. Edge	Hunting Quail out of season	Guilty	15.00
Taylor	Violating Game Laws	Guilty	10.00
J. E. Patrick	Violating Game Laws	Guilty	10.00
W. B. Ouliff	Violating Game Laws	Guilty	10.00
A. D. Dykes	Violating Game Laws	Guilty	10.00
J. W. Cannon	Violating Game Laws	Guilty	10.00
John Miller	Violating Game Laws	Guilty	10.00

ARRESTS, VIOLATIONS, FINES, ETC., —Continued.				
COUNTY.	Name of Violator.	Charge.	Verdict.	Fine.
Volusia	G. Roberson	Violating Game Laws	Guilty	10.00
	C. D. Blakenship	Violating Game Laws	Guilty	10.00
	D. M. Jackson	Illegal Hunting	Guilty	10.00
	Tom Harris	Illegal Hunting	Guilty	10.00
	Walter Johnson	Illegal Hunting	Suspended	
	John Grey	Illegal Fishing	Guilty, Appaled	200.00
	Thomas Ferrell	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Jos. McGuire	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Fred Anderson	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Ed. W. Tracey	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Charles McDonald	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Thomas Readen	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Patrick McCoy	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Jerry Donahue	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
Fines Collected up to March 31, \$2,694.86				

ARRESTS, VIOLATIONS, FINES, ETC., SINCE MARCH 1ST, 1914.				
COUNTY	Name of Violator.	Charge.	Verdict.	Fine.
DeSoto	G. W. Boston	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	25.00
Marion	Price Crom	Selling Fish caught in Indian Lake	Guilty	40.00
	S. D. Stephenson	Killing Squirrels	Guilty	
Suwannee	E. H. Peters	Killing Game out of season	Guilty	10.00
Volusia	George Lynch	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	A. Horton	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	R. Lunny	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	E. Miller	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	A. Driggers	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Garry Joiner	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Fred Driggers	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	J. C. Register	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00
	Tom Stokes	Illegal Fishing	Guilty	100.00

James McPherson.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	100.00
F. O. Johnson.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	100.00
R. S. Register.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	100.00
Tom Meldrum.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	100.00
George Hall.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	100.00
Clyde Redonty.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	100.00
B. McKinney.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	100.00
G. Wogstaff.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	100.00
Sam Joiner.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Sentence suspended.	.....	100.00
James Boyd.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	50.00
Henry Joiner.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	50.00
Slip Maddox.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	50.00
W. Johnson.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	50.00
Bill Fritts.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	50.00
Rafeigh Reed.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	50.00
Chris Larson.....	Illegal	Fishing	.....	Guilty	.....	50.00

Fines Collected Since March 1... \$2,150.00
Fines Collected up to March 1... 2,694.86

Total Fines Collected to May 1, 84, \$4,844.86

The above information has been gathered through the reports of County Judges and County Wardens. I have no doubt that there are a large number of violations, arrests and convictions of which no report has been furnished me. I have been unable as yet to get reports from Clerks of the different Courts in which violators are tried as is required by law.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY.

In as much as sufficient provision was not made as to compensating the Wardens for active and regular work, there should have been a provision specially fixing the duties of the Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs and Constables to assist in the enforcement of the Game and Fish Laws. As it is, however, the entire constabulary of the State seem to think that the entire responsibility of enforcing the Game and Fish Laws rests with the State Game and Fish Commissioner and the County Wardens, and that they are relieved of any responsibility of the same absolutely. This condition applies to nearly all the counties in the State. Generally court officials such as Justices of the Peace, County Judges, Criminal Court Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys are very slow in giving this Department proper co-operation, although they have rendered to some extent valuable aid. Arrests have been made and the violators convicted but in a great many instances nominal fines placed upon the violators. In fact in some cases about half of what the law fixes the fine, and in a good many cases, sentences suspended. I desire to thank these officials for such services as they have given me, in the enforcement of the law, and I hope, since receiving your advices that these officials are supposed to and should co-operate in the enforcement of these laws the same as all other criminal laws, to get even more assistance from them than I have been able to get in the past. In most counties the officials will not prosecute unless the violator is arrested under issuance of a warrant and commitment by a Justice of the Peace, and in most cases not then until the Warden gives bond or arranges satisfactory to them for the Court costs. This is contrary to the intent of the law. By investigation, it will be seen that I have endeavored to get a class of men for Wardens, who are not seeking to prosecute without violations, and unless they can obtain diligent

services of the Court officials they cannot enforce the laws.

NO REVENUE FROM FISHING.

Again referring to the revenue from fishing. As stated before, the fish of the State is one of its most valuable assets and food products and they are being caught and shipped by thousands of tons almost daily, free of revenue to the State. The fish within the State's borders should be owned by the State the same as its animals and birds and revenue should be given the State for their destruction, regardless of protection, but with the revenue from destruction, proper protection could be given. Can the reader imagine what it would mean to the State of Florida if all the fishing within the State's borders was stopped for five or ten years? Florida with its more than 1600 miles of seacoast saying nothing of its thousands of miles of rivers and millions of acres of lakes, could furnish the fish food to the teeming millions of this country for years. In the State of California, I am informed, that a license fee is charged for fishing even with a hook and line and that the State owns all the hooks and lines used and the uses of them are charged for and included in the license fee.

OFFICE EXPENSES UP TO AND INCLUDING FEBRUARY 28TH, 1914.

Clerical Work	\$ 335.50
Extra Office Help	130.25
Office Supplies and Fixtures	136.78
Telegrams	31.29
Postage	171.12
Express	22.11
Traveling Expenses	84.30
Salary as Commissioner	1,250.01
Printing	1,020.90
Total	<hr/> \$3,182.26

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UP TO AND
INCLUDING FEBRUARY 28TH, 1914.

County.	Amount.
Alachua	2,034.00
Baker	116.00
Bradford	393.00
Bay	297.00
Brevard	1,511.00
Calhoun	224.00
Columbia	289.00
Clay	792.00
Citrus	1,111.00
Duval	2,989.00
Dade	280.00
DeSoto	1,482.00
Escambia	1,314.00
Franklin	316.00
Gadsden	597.00
Hillsboro	3,222.00
Holmes	418.00
Hamilton	215.00
Hernando	635.00
Jackson	632.00
Jefferson	1,266.00
Lake	1,987.00
Lee	1,625.00
Liberty	294.00
Leon	1,885.00
Levy	620.00
Lafayette	215.00
Manatee	1,216.00
Monroe	52.00
Madison	293.00
Marion	1,899.00
Nassau	216.00
Orange	1,586.00
Osceola	972.00

County.	Amount.
Polk	2,411.00
Pasco	707.00
Pinellas	921.00
Palm Beach	622.00
Putnam	850.25
St. Johns	793.00
Santa Rosa	251.00
Suwannee	436.00
Seminole	789.00
Sumter	378.00
St. Lucie	551.00
Taylor	312.00
Volusia	2,135.00
Walton	829.00
Washington	328.00
Wakulla	494.00

Receipts from sale of licenses.	\$45,800.25
Receipts from sale of permits..	14.00

Total receipts	\$45,814.25
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Office Expenses, up to and including February 28th, 1914, including salaries	\$ 3,182.26	
Wardens' Fees, from licenses sold.	9,102.25	
Judges' Fees, from licenses sold...	5,692.50	
Special Duty Services	589.65	
Secret Service Work	71.50	
Court Costs	39.45	\$18,677.61
Balance to the credit of Department		\$27,136.64

AMOUNTS PAID WARDENS UNDER "SPECIAL
SERVICE" INSTRUCTIONS.

County.	No. of Days.	Expenses.	Total.
Alachua	16—\$48.00	\$23.50	\$ 71.50
Bradford	13— 39.00	19.50	58.50
Bay	3— 9.00	3.25	12.25
Brevard	8— 24.00	7.50	31.50
Clay	3— 9.00		9.00
Citrus	10— 30.00		30.00
Duval	19 $\frac{1}{3}$ — 52.00		52.00
Dade	3— 9.00	4.40	13.40
Franklin	3— 9.00	4.50	13.50
Hillsboro	8— 24.00	8.90	32.90
Jackson	3— 9.00	4.50	13.50
Lake	3— 9.00	4.50	13.50
Leon	3— 9.00	7.50	16.50
Lee	3— 9.00	6.00	15.00
Levy	3— 9.00	3.00	12.00
Manatee	3— 9.00	4.50	13.50
Marion	3— 9.00	7.50	16.50
Nassau	3— 9.00	3.00	12.00
Osceola	3— 9.00	3.15	12.15
Polk	3— 9.00	6.00	15.00
Palm Beach	3— 9.00	2.20	11.20
Putnam	11— 33.00	16.50	49.50
St. Johns	3— 9.00	6.25	15.25
Taylor	3— 9.00	4.50	13.50
Volusia	6— 18.00	6.00	24.00
Walton	3— 9.00	3.00	12.00
Total			\$589.65

NO PLANTING OF FISH FOR PROPAGATION PROVIDED.

There has been no provision made under the Game and Fish Laws of this State for the planting of fish for propagation purposes and unless a check is made in catching them or more strenuous laws enacted and enforced for their protection, the supply, without question can not last very long.

FOOD FISH NOT DEFINED.

Again it is well known that nearly all species of fish caught for commercial purposes are used for food purposes and yet, while some of the species which furnish the larger number of fish and *which are used for food*, are not protected in the laws *nor defined as food fish*. If a fish that is caught purely and simply for commercial purposes and used for food only, is not a *food fish*, then in my opinion, *food fish cannot be defined*. For instance, there is no end to the amount of Cat Fish that are caught from the rivers and lakes of this State for commercial purposes and used absolutely for food, yet they have no protection whatever under the laws of the State *as they are not defined as food fish*.

DEPARTMENTS OF GAME AND FISH AND SHELL FISH COMMISSION.

There is no doubt in my mind as to the value of the Shell Fish of this State. What I have been unable to see, however, is why the Shell Fish Department and this Department be operated separate and distinct when as a matter of fact the work of the two Departments could be made one and the same and operated at a small increase to the present expense of this Department. Those whose duty it would be to supervise the protection and disposition of Shell Fish could render most valuable ser-

vice to this Department without increased expense, efforts, or responsibility if the two departments were consolidated. In my opinion the enactment and most rigid enforcement of more strenuous laws pertaining to the protection of fish is of more importance to the State than any other law pertaining to this Department, and with the consolidation of these two Departments the present work of protection to fish and Shell Fish now being done could be continued as stated before at a small increase of expenses to this Department.

LEGAL ADVICE TO THE STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE.

It will be seen that there are no laws requiring the Attorney General of the State to furnish to the Commissioner his written opinion upon any legal question that might arise pertaining to this Department, neither is there any provision for the Commissioner to employ legal counsel for the prosecution of the violators of the Game and Fish Laws or otherwise. Soon after entering upon the duties of this office the Attorney General practically declined to advise this Department, and rightfully so, as his advices would not have been authoritative, but on the other hand the Attorney General has undertaken to advise different citizens of the State and rendered his opinion on certain sections of the law governing this Department which in some instances have been contrary to my construction of the law and my advices to the Wardens in enforcing the law.

GAME AND BIRDS DESTROYED BY DOGS.

There are numerous reasons for and ways of great destruction of game and birds. One of the most destructive things to animal and bird life are the roaming or

wild dogs of the State. If an accurate count could be made I venture to say that there are not less than 25,000 dogs that do not know where home is that are roaming the State today destroying every young animal and bird and bird-nest they can find. Dogs that are absolutely of no value on earth to anyone. Each of them is more destructive than a pot hunter who hunts in and out of season and who exceeds the bag limit every day. Laws should be enacted whereby these worthless and dangerous varmints, called dogs, should be done away with and inasmuch as the present Fish Laws do not provide sufficient revenue to the State for their enforcement, a reasonable dog tax imposed upon each dog to be paid to this Department would be sufficient revenue alone to rigidly enforce more strenuous Game and Fish Laws.

NATURE'S STUDY.

The work of the Audubon Societies of the State should be appreciated very much, not only by the officers of this Department, but by every citizen of the State. By cooperating with them this Department can obtain valuable assistance and information pertaining to the nature, protection, and value of wild life. The time is long past when nature study in its various phases was one of the so-called "fads" of the day, for in this age of progressive education we are coming to realize that no subject is more far-reaching and practical in its results than the subject pertaining to and covered by the study of nature. We believe in this day of specialization, that the concentrating of forces is, after all, the important thing. From all of the various phases of nature study, then, which one shall be chosen as most worthy of special attention? After careful consideration I am convinced that we may choose the study of wild life at the head of the list and that the first of this is the life of the birds for various reasons: 1st. From an esthetic standpoint, for no other form of life or nature combines so much

grace, beauty and melody. 2nd. Because of the child's natural interest in the subject, birds, due to their active life which in a great measure corresponds to that of a child's with their home life, joys and sorrows of their daily work. 3rd. Because this subject trains the child's powers of observation, thought and accuracy and greatest of all, teaches the child gentleness, kindness, love and perfection.

During the study and teaching of wild life, it takes the mind of the child or pupil, as well as the teacher, away from the daily thoughts and studies of life and sometimes will take the pupil into active and beneficial recreation in seeking to satisfy their interest in the actual existence and life of wild Game, and Birds, which is of great necessity to the present city or town life.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

To properly enforce the Game and Fish Laws for protection, and do the things needed to be done, more funds must be provided for this purpose. I would therefore recommend:

That the Hunting License fee be made as follows:

County Hunter's License	\$ 1.50
State Hunter's License	4.00
Non-Resident Hunter's License for one county....	25.00
Non-Resident Hunter's License for entire State...	35.00

(Of the entire number of Non-Resident Hunter's Licenses sold during the past season no one Non-Resident purchased a license for more than one county. None will object to paying \$35.00 for the entire State.)

That each County Warden receive from the Hunter's License sold as follows:

County Hunter's License	\$.50
State Hunter's License	1.00
Non-Resident County License	4.00
Non-Resident State License	5.00

That a State License Tax be fixed on each dog in the State according to its breed and value, the minimum dog license tax to be 50c per annum and the maximum \$5.00 per annum, and the payment of such taxes to be evidenced by a metal tag of some form to be furnished by this Department to each County Warden and said taxes shall be payable annually.

That the Warden shall collect all dog taxes in his county and shall retain one-half of the money so collected and shall remit the other one-half to this Department.

That it shall be the duty of each Warden to enforce the license tax fixed upon dogs in his county and that any dog found by him without the proper tag and collar four months from date that the law is enacted shall be disposed of as the Warden sees fit, but not held in custody by the Warden at the expense of the State.

That the ownership of all fish in the waters of the State be vested in the State for protection and disposition according to the General Laws of the State. (This is necessary in order to receive a revenue from the disposition of fish and in order to rigidly enforce the fish laws. At present the fish are being sold by tons and the revenue collected from Hunter's Licenses is being partly spent in an effort to enforce the fish laws which do not give protection. If more strenuous fish laws are introduced you will readily see the amount of money and time that will be spent by Florida fishermen or their representatives, to defeat the same.)

That Food Fish be defined and to include Cat Fish.

That no fish shall be caught with any fixed stationery device whatsoever, either dynamited or shot for any purpose.

That all Special or Local laws of the several different counties of the State pertaining to Game, Birds and Fish be repealed.

That a fixed and high license fee be charged for fishing for commercial purposes according to the length and

size of mesh of nets used and that no fish of any species be caught or shipped for commercial purposes in any of the waters of the State smaller than 10 inches in length from the fork of its tail to the tip of its nose.

That no person shall be allowed to fish for commercial purposes in any of the waters of the State except with hook and line, without first securing a fishing license to be issued by the County Judge under written application which shall set forth the purpose for which the fish are to be caught, description of the seine, net or device to be used and the said license to have printed on the back thereof a synopsis of the fish laws from the General Statutes of the State and the license shall be countersigned by the State Game and Fish Commissioner, and if for any reason the State Game and Fish Commissioner refuses to sign said license the same shall be returned to the County Judge who issued it and in turn said County Judge shall return same to the applicant, together with his application and the fee paid for the same, setting forth the reason given by the State Game and Fish Commissioner for his refusal to countersign same.

That the County Warden shall receive one-half of all the collections made by the County Judge from the issuance of fishing licenses and the County Judge shall retain of the collection from the issuance of fishing licenses 25% for his fee and shall remit the other 25% to this Department.

That all collections from the sale of Hunter's Licenses, Fishing Licenses and otherwise made by the County Judges shall be remitted direct to the State Game and Fish Commissioner between the first and fifth day of each month for the month prior, less the amount paid the Warden and retained by himself, thereby eliminating the possibility of complications of financial accounts between the County Judge, State Game and Fish Commissioner and the State Treasurer, and that on the 15th day of each

month following the remittances to the State Game and Fish Commissioner by the County Judges, the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall remit to the State Treasurer the amount collected by him for the previous month.

That each County Warden be vested with authority to make arrests of violators of the Game and Fish Laws in any county of the State in order that the Wardens may work jointly in the enforcement of the Game and Fish Laws where the dividing line of two counties are rivers, creeks or lakes and where the exact county lines may not be thoroughly established in the minds of the Wardens.

That the *oath* necessary to be made under the present law by the applicant for Hunter's License be eliminated, but that the Application Blanks shall contain a statement by the applicant similar to that now in use and that such statement shall be signed before two witnesses and in any case where a false statement is made the applicant shall be subject to prosecution.

That fines collected from violations of the Game and Fish Laws shall be paid one-half to the Game and Fish Warden of the county in which the fine is imposed and the other one-half shall be paid to this Department, and that each county shall pay the witness fee in all cases of prosecution, unless the sole witness be the Game and Fish Warden for the county who shall receive no witness fee in any case.

That each Game and Fish Warden shall be allowed the authority to appoint in any section of his county Deputy Game and Fish Wardens whose compensation shall be mutually fixed between the Warden and Deputy Warden so appointed and to be paid from the compensations which the Game and Fish Warden for the county receives.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner have authority to deputize any Deputy Game and Fish Warden to work under "Special Service" duty for the same

compensation allowed the County Game and Fish Warden.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner be vested with authority to expend such money as in his opinion is necessary for the formation and reports for correct information as to the natural life of wild game, birds and fish in this State.

That the headquarters of the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall be in the City of Jacksonville, Florida. (More people can be seen in Jacksonville from whom information of value to this Department may be had than can be in Tallahassee, thereby eliminating considerable traveling expenses.)

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner be authorized and required to purchase for the use of the Department of Game and Fish, a suitable launch for the work of protecting fish and gathering information for the Department, the same when fully equipped to cost not more than \$2,500.00. (For the protection of fish a launch is absolutely necessary in order to go to such places where the main violations of the fish laws are being committed.)

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner be authorized and required to make a complete tour or inspection of all the navigable waters of the State and gather such information necessary and possible to the interest of this Department and that said tour and inspection be made if possible, between July 15th, 1915, and October 1st, 1916, and that the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall be allowed the necessary expenses for food and otherwise and to engage the services of not more than one person to accompany him as his assistant at an expense of not more than \$3.00 per day and expenses for such time actually engaged, together with his office stenographer and his expenses.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner be authorized to go to such expense as in his judgment is

reasonable and necessary to get and assist the Department of Fisheries of the United States Government to plant fish in such waters of the State of Florida as the information obtained on his tour of inspection discloses a scarcity of fish and the possibility of successful planting.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner be authorized to appoint any bona fide resident of the State and who is willing to serve "Special Deputy Game and Fish Commissioner" who shall have full authority to enforce the Game and Fish Laws of the State and arrest violators anywhere in the State of Florida, and who shall be allowed \$3.00 per day and expenses for such time actually in the service of the Department.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall be authorized to appoint any bona fide resident of the State (by a complimentary commission) Honorary Deputy Game and Fish Commissioner, who is willing to serve without compensation and who will have authority to make arrests of any violators of the Game and Fish Laws.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner be authorized and requested to visit all the fisheries of the State of California for the purpose of securing such data as is possible to obtain with reference to propagating, protection and planting of fish which will be of special benefit to him in the duties of his office and that said visit shall be made, if possible, between June 1st and July 1st, 1915, and that said trip shall include a trip to two or more fisheries of the United States Government.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall devote all of his time to the interest of the Department of Game and Fish.

That for the convenience of the State Game and Fish Commissioner \$1,000.00 shall be set aside from the Game and Fish Protection Fund of the State to his credit as Game and Fish Commissioner, the same to be subject

to his check, but to remain the property of the State, and no part of same shall be spent by him except in actual expenses while performing the duties of his office and that all checks given on said amount shall be signed by him as State Game and Fish Commissioner and that he shall be held legally bound for the return of same to the Game and Fish Protection Fund of the State at the expiration of his term of office.

That the salary of the State Game and Fish Commissioner be increased to \$3,000.00 per annum and necessary office expenses, including a salary of \$150.00 per month for a clerk and a maximum traveling expense account of \$1,000.00 annually. (The allowance for traveling expenses under the present law is not sufficient for the Commissioner to obtain the true conditions that exist in the entire State.)

That the Bond for the State Game and Fish Commissioner be increased to \$25,000.00 and if a Surety Bond be given the premium on the same shall be chargeable to his expense account and be borne by the State, provided all remittances are made to him direct.

That the County Judge's Bond be increased.

That \$7,500.00 remain in the Game and Fish Protection Fund on March 1st, when the Treasurer transfers the balance of the net revenue from this Department to the General School Fund.

That a reasonable amount of monies shall be furnished to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from the funds created by this Department for the proper education and teaching in the public schools of the State the natural life of wild game, birds and fish of this State, and that it devolve upon said Superintendent as a duty to furnish such data pertaining to same to each school as is obtainable. (There is nothing in my mind that will soften or sweeten a lasting disposition of a child more than the proper teaching of natural life.)

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall be

vested with authority to assist and co-operate with the Audubon Societies of the State in their work for the protection of wild life wherever he deems it beneficial to the Department.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner be vested with authority to have "Secret Service" work done for the Department when in his judgment it will be beneficial to the State, at an expense of not to exceed \$5.00 per day and expenses of such person or persons and for such time as they are actually employed.

That the duties of assisting in the enforcement of the Game and Fish Laws of the State shall also fall upon the entire constabulary of the State and that by reason of the creation of this Department the Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs are not relieved of their duties to enforce the Game and Fish Laws in their county.

That the Department of the Shell Fish Commission be abolished and the work of the present Shell Fish Commission be placed under the supervision and jointly with this Department.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner be vested with authority to appoint a Deputy Game and Fish Commissioner whose main duty it will be to generally direct and supervise the Shell Fish and commercial fishing industries and who shall be required to assist in the enforcement of the Game and Fish Laws of the State at a salary of not more than \$2,000.00 per annum with necessary traveling and incidental expenses and who shall at all times be under the supervision of the State Game and Fish Commissioner.

That the State Game and Fish Commissioner shall be vested with authority in such instances as he deems proper and necessary to employ legal counsel either for advice to the Department, including himself, Deputy Game and Fish Commissioner, Wardens and Deputy Wardens, and also to prosecute violators when necessary or

to defend the action of anyone connected with the Department where defense is proper.

That the Attorney General of the State be authorized and required to furnish the State Game and Fish Commissioner, upon written request from him, his written opinion on any section of the laws pertaining to Game, Birds and Fish.

I have not the least idea that the larger percent of these recommendations will be provided, but if our Representatives-elect and Senators-elect investigate the true conditions that exist in this State pertaining to wild life and compare it with the present laws, I will get their support in practically every request that I have made.

It was not the intent of the Legislators who created this Department that it be for revenue only, but the primary purpose of the Department was protection and proper disposition of the Game, Birds and Fish of the State, and proper protection cannot be given and proper disposition cannot be made under the present laws.

I appreciate the cooperation you have given me in the interest of this Department, which has been of great assistance to me in discharging the duties of the office. I desire to thank the Wardens for the services they have rendered, and while the public generally does not know it, considering the conditions that exist, I feel their services have been extremely good.

I thank those whose interest in the success of this work has been manifested, and I especially desire to thank Hon. Charles Willis Ward, who has so liberally offered to contribute to the work in the protection of the birds of Lee County. I desire to make special mention of my appreciation of the work that has been and is now being accomplished by the many members of the Audubon Societies. Their work is very valuable to this Department, and I have no doubt that the creation of the Department was founded upon their past activity in the protection of wild life.

I desire that this be accepted as a personal appeal to all who are interested in the success of this Department to cooperate with me in the work in order that success will be the ending.

I would respectfully ask each and everyone interested in the protection of wild life to ask the careful consideration of each and every Representative in the next Legislature and ask them to write the addresses given herein and obtain information from Departments similar to this in other States and countries and see what great good they can do for their State by enacting laws at the next session of the Legislature that will protect our Game, Birds and Fish, and making proper provision for the enforcement of the laws that they enact.

I shall be very glad to answer any questions, if possible, that the reader of this report might feel sufficiently interested to ask regarding the subjects it deals with.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

E. Z. JONES.

Commissioner.

The following is the form of Application required under the present law, for Hunter's License:

"APPLICATION FOR HUNTER'S LICENSE

ORIGINAL. County Judge of..... County, Florida. Hunter's License for..... 19.....

Please issue to me.....

(State kind wanted.)

..... for which I hand you herewith \$..... I

(County or State.)

hereby declare under oath, that I am..... years old; my sex is..... Race is.....; height is....., my eyes are....., my hair is....., and that I can..... write my name and that I am a resident of..... County and State of..... (Applicant.)

I..... hereby certify that..... (Applicant.)

the above applicant personally appeared before me, who being duly sworn, says under oath that the declarations set out in the foregoing are true, and being further sworn, says he has been a resident of the State of..... for..... years..... 62

The following is the form for Application for Hunter's License which I have recommended to be used, and which eliminates the oath:

"APPLICATION FOR HUNTER'S LICENSE

ORIGINAL. County Judge of..... County, Florida. Hunter's License for..... 19.....

Please issue to me.....

(State kind wanted.)

..... for which I hand you herewith \$.....

(County or State.)

I hereby certify that I am..... years old; my sex is.....; my race is.....; my height is.....; my eyes are.....; my hair is....., and that I can..... write my name, and that I have been a resident of..... in the County of..... (Postoffice address.)

..... State of..... for..... years.....

(Applicant.)

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF COUNTY WARDENS.

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Alachua,	L. W. Jackson,	Gainesville.
Baker,	J. T. Dorman,	Maccleddy,
Bradford,	A. A. Hazen,	Brooker.
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THE WHIPPOORWILL.

The Whippoorwill needs no introduction! it is more than a bird—it is a national favorite. When the mantle of night has fallen, and the busy world is still, we who are in the country in summer often hear a loud, clear, melodious whistle from somewhere near the barn. As plainly as print, it exclaims, "Whip-Poor-Will!" and repeats it, again and again. Before each regular call, there is a faint "*chuck*," or catching of the breath, strong emphasis on the "whip," and at the end a piercing whistle which is positively thrilling.

Sometimes the bird will come and perch within thirty feet of your tent-door, and whistle at the rate of forty whippoorwills to the minute. Its call awakens sentimental reflections, and upon most persons exercises a peculiar, soothing influence. It has been celebrated in several beautiful poems and songs.

The range of this interesting bird is the same as that of the nighthawk. In the South, both are replaced by another goat-sucker called, from its whistle, the Chuck-Will's Widow. Until actually hearing it, one can scarcely believe that any bird of this order can say things as plainly as this bird says "Chuck Will's Widow!" The Pacific States, from British Columbia to Mexico, and eastward to Nebraska, have the Whippoorwill.

—Selected.

IN THE HEART OF THE WOODS.

* Such beautiful things in the heart of the woods!

Flowers and ferns and the soft green moss;

Such love of the birds in the solitudes,

Where the swift wings glance, and the tree-tops toss;

Space of silence, swept with song

Which nobdy hears but the God above;

Spaces where myriad creatures throng,

Sunning themselves in his Guardian love.

Such safety and peace in the heart of the woods,

Far from the city's dust and din,

Where passion nor hate of man intrudes,

Nor fashion nor folly has entered in,

Deeper than hunter's trail hath gone

Glimmers the tarn where the wild deer drink;

And fearless and free comes the gentle fawn

To peep at herself o'er the grassy brink.

Such pledge of love in the heart of the woods.
 For the Maker all things keeps the least.
 And over the tiny owlet broods
 With care that for ages has never ceased.
 If he care for this 'will he not for thee—
 Thee, whatever thou art today?
 Child of an infinite Father see;
 And safe in such gentlest keeping stay.

—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

(Selected from Hon. John H. Wallace's Alabama "Bird Day Book").

SPRING.

I hear the wild geese honking
 From out the misty night—
 A sound of moving armies
 On-sweeping in their might;
 The river ice is drifting
 Beneath their northward flight.

I hear the bluebird plaintive
 From out the morning sky,
 Or see his wings a-twinkle
 That with the azure vie;
 No other bird more welcome.
 No more prophetic cry.

I hear the sparrow's ditty
 Anear my study door;
 A simple song of gladness
 That winter days are o'er;
 My heart is singing with him,
 I love him more and more.

I hear the startling fluting
 His liquid "O-ka-lee;"
 I hear the downy drumming
 His vernal reveille;
 From out the maple orchard
 The nuthatch calls to me.

O, spring is surely coming—
 Her courtiers fill the air;
 Each morn are new arrivals;
 Each night her ways prepare;
 I scent her fragrant garments,
 Her foot is on the stair.

—*John Burroughs.*

THE BIRDS IN CHURCH.

God's happy children of the air
 On leafy boughs are swaying,
 While beings fair with forms divine
 Are in the churches praying.

Cathedral grand with vaulted skies,
 The songs of birds are filling;
 The wide extended plains of heaven
 Are with their rapture thrilling.

They chant the anthems of their King
 And worship Him with singing;
 Who listens to their songs may hear
 The chimes of heaven a- ringing.

We bow before the Lord in prayer.
 Our love to Him expressing;
 The prayer is said, we rise, and lo!
 We see a sight distressing.

From bough to bough, from tree to tree,
 The birds, no longer fitting,
 All bruised and crushed and cold and dead,
 On ladies' hats are sitting.

And now no chirping music wild
 On airy wings is swelling;
 The voiceless birds to church have gone
 To find an alien dwelling.

Within, the sinners, vain with pride,
 Believe that God is hearing
 While on their shapeless hats, in truth,
 Five million birds they're wearing.

Methinks could all those lifeless birds
 Our hearts with songs be filling,
 A plaintive voice to us would say,
 "Why don't you stop this killing?"

An answer bold in haste is made.
 "What cares a bird for living?"
 Just this, kind friend, to live the life
 That God to it is giving.

No tearful voice, no whispered song,
 Can end without His knowing;
 Spare, then, the birds whose songs do set
 The world to music going.

—Selected.

THE LITTLE BIRD TELLS.

It's strange how little boys' mothers
 Can find it all out as they do.
 If a fellow does anything naughty,
 Or says anything that's not true.
 They'll look at you just for a moment,
 Till your heart in your bosom swells.
 And then they know all about it.
 For a little bird tells.

Now where the little bird comes from,
 Or where the little bird goes;
 If he's covered with beautiful plumage
 Or black as the king of crows;
 If his voice is as hoarse as the raven's,
 Or clear as the ringing of bells,
 I know not, but this I am sure of—
 A little bird tells.

And the only contrivance to stop him
 Is just to be sure what you say—
 Sure of facts and your fancies,
 Sure of your facts and your fancies,
 Be honest, be brave and be kindly;
 Be gentle and loving as well,
 And then you can laugh at the stories
 The little bird tells.

—Selected.

THE RED BIRD.

I watch his wings in thickets dim,
 For sunset seems to follow him—
 Sunset from some mysterious West
 Whose crimson glory girds his breast.
 A winged ruby wrought of fame,
 Whence comes his beauty? whence his name?
 Clear as a bright awakening beam
 Through the vague vista of a dream.
 An answer comes. I seem to feel
 The flash of armor, glint of steel.
 The whirr of arrows quick and keen.
 The battle-axe's baleful sheen.
 The long, relentless spear whose thrust
 Makes the mad foeman writhe in dust:
 The din of conflict and the stress
 Of war's incarnate angriness; * * *
 A wavering mass; * * * a panic wrough
 Swift as some stormy burst of thought;
 Then distance hides a vanquished host.
 And sound becomes a wandering ghost.
 But soon I see, half-poised in air,
 And stricken by a nameless fear,
 A small, brown-breasted bird, whose eyes
 Are clouded with a deep surprise—
 The earliest bird with terror rife
 At wild waste of human life.
 How soon his dread to wonder turns,
 As downward where a life-stream burns
 He darts and dips his quivering wings.
 While o'er his heart the crimson clings!
 With ruthless eyes and reverent face
 He hovers slowly o'er the place;
 And when at last his wings are spread,
 A lurid luster crowns his head,
 And his bright body soars afar.
 Red as autumnal sunsets are.

—Selected.

THE BIRD OF OMEN.

When summer suns are blazing down,
 And stifling heat hangs o'er the town;
 When brooks are stilled and fields are sere,
 And corn is popping on the ear;
 When collars wilt and breezes shirk,

And soda squirts get in their work—
 What bird is he whose cheery voice
 Awakens hope and bids rejoice?
 A bird whose Tetraxinni note
 Wells from an inconsistent throat,
 For hearts oppressed with heat and woe?
 The Rain Crow!

When clouds sag heavy in the sky,
 And woodland paths are far from dry;
 When wayside brooklets, like the lark,
 Arise, above high-water mark;
 When picnic grounds are drenched clear through,
 And tennis courts run in a slough—
 What bird is he whose raucous croak
 Falls on the heart like leaden stroke
 Of doom, and makes the outdoor man
 Give utterance to a fervent "damn!"
 As he searches for a stone to throw?—
 The Rain Crow! —*Selected.*

BOBOLINK.

This bird is about seven inches in length; it breeds from Ohio northeast to Nova Scotia, north to Manitoba, and northwest to British Columbia, and winters in South America.

When American writers awoke to the beauty and attractiveness of our native birds, among the first to be enshrined in song and story was the bobolink. Few species show such striking contrasts in the color of the sexes, and few have songs more unique and whimsical. In its northern home the bird is loved for its beauty and its rich melody; in the South it earns deserved hatred by its destructiveness. Bobolinks reach the southeastern coast of the United States the last half of April just as rice is sprouting and at once begin to pull up and devour the sprouting kernels. Soon they move on to their northern breeding grounds, where they feed upon insects, weed seeds and a little grain. When the young are well on the wing, they gather in flocks with the parent birds and gradually move southward, being then generally known as reed birds. They reach the rice fields of the Carolinas about August when the rice is in the milk. Then until the birds depart for South America planters and birds fight for the crop, and in spite of constant watchfulness and innumerable devices for scaring the birds a loss of ten per cent of the rice is the usual result.

(From Hon. John Wallace's "Bird Day Book.")

NIGHTINGALE.

Widely heralded in song and story as the producer of the highest and most perfect type of bird music is the celebrated Nightingale. This is a small, plain bird, being only a trifle over six inches long, uniform brown tinged with rufous above and grayish white beneath. It is a migratory species, coming in April from its winter home in Africa to southern and central Europe, returning year after year to the same localities. It is ordinarily a rather shy bird, frequently woodlands, groves, bramble thickets and hedges, especially along streams where it secures its food, which consists exclusively of insects, mainly on the ground, in general habits and appearance much resembling the Robin. It has the habit of hopping rapidly by fits and starts, standing erect and motionless at intervals as if to listen, and occasionally throwing up the tail and lowering the head and wings, just as the Robin does. It commences to sing a few days after its arrival, keeping it up until the young are hatched in June, singing in fine weather at intervals during the day and often late into the night. The Nightingale makes a rather large, loose nest of dead leaves and grasses, lined with finer grasses, rootlets, and occasionally horse-hair, placing it on or near the ground under a hedge or in a dense thicket. The female is solicitous for the care of the eggs and young, and at this season often permits of a close approach. —*Selected.*

(From Hon. John Wallace's Alabama "Bird Day Book.")

BEAUTIFUL ISLE.

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song-birds dwell;
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well.

Somewhere the day is longer,
Somewhere the task is done:
Somewhere the heart is stronger,
Somewhere the guerdon won.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate;
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

Somewhere, Somewhere, Beautiful Isle of Somewhere!
Land of the true where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere! —*Selected.*

NIGHTHAWK.

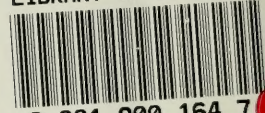
Length, 10 inches. Not to be confused with the whippoorwill. The latter lives in woodland and is chiefly nocturnal. The nighthawk often flies by day, when the white bar across the wing and its nasal cry are distinguishing.

Range: Breeds throughout most of the United States and Canada; winters in South America.

Habits and economic status: The skillful evolutions of a company of nighthawks as the birds gracefully cleave the air in intersecting circles is a sight to be remembered. So expert are they on the wing that no insect is safe from them, even the swift dragonfly being captured with ease. Unfortunately their erratic flight tempts men to use them for targets, and this inexcusable practice is seriously diminishing their numbers, which is deplorable, since no birds are more useful. This species makes no nest, but lays its two spotted eggs on the bare ground, sometimes on the gravel roof of the city house. The nighthawk is a voracious feeder and is almost exclusively insectivorous. Some stomachs contained from 30 to 50 different kinds of insects, and more than 600 kinds have been identified from the stomachs thus far examined. From 500 to 1,000 ants are often found in a stomach. Several species of mosquitoes, including *Anopheles*, the transmitter of malaria, are eaten. Other well-known pests destroyed by the nighthawk are the Colorado potato beetle, cucumber beetles, chestnut, rice, clover-leaf and cotton-boll-weevils, billbugs, bark beetles, squash bugs, and moths of the cotton worm.

(From Hon. John Wallace's Alabama "Bird Day Book.")

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